UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22747
29 June 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 27 JUNE 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government and further to our previous correspondence, most recently our letter No. 172 of 20 June 1991, I have the honour to inform you of fresh occurrences of Iranian violations of the cease-fire between Iraq and Iran. They are as follows:

1. At 1330 hours on 17 June 1991, the Iranian side proceeded to occupy an old monitoring post on hill 505 inside Iraqi territory in the central sector.

2. At 0820 hours on 18 June 1991, an Iranian excavator was observed strengthening a road inside the area of separation where Iranian forces are stationed at geographical coordinates 5622 in the central sector (map of Qasr-e-Shirin).

3. At 0600 hours on 19 June 1991, the Iranian side fired five rounds in the direction of the Iraqi units at geographical coordinates 925891 in the southern sector (map of Tahiri). At 1400 hours, 17 individuals from the Iranian side were observed, together with an excavator and an IFA vehicle, while engaged in strengthening an Iranian position at geographical coordinates 885055 in the same sector, inside the area of separation. At 0300 hours on the same day, the Iranian side advanced a reconnaissance patrol into Iraqi territory in the direction of the Ayn al-Abd control post in the central sector, and the members of the patrol proceeded to open fire with their weapons in the direction of the Iraqi units in the area. At 0045 hours on the same day, the Iranian side fired two bursts from a Kalshnikov assault rifle from the Hosseinabad opening, at geographical coordinates 4924, in the direction of the forward Iraqi units stationed in the central sector.

4. On 20 June 1991, an Iranian bulldozer was observed mending the road leading to the Iranian mound located at geographical coordinates 572228 opposite the Tuwayriq control post inside the area of separation in the central sector. At 2000 hours on the same day, two Iranian vehicles coming from the Iranian rear approached in the direction of the Iraqi Nasr control post in the central sector. Fifteen soldiers alighted from them and proceeded to lay mines in the area.

5. At 1045 hours on 21 June 1991 two vehicles from the Iranian side carrying eight soldiers together with an officer proceeded to lay a regular minefield along the road leading towards the Iraqi units at geographical coordinates 415512 in the central sector.

6. At 0400 hours on 23 June 1991, the Iranian side fired 15 rounds in the direction of the Iraqi units at geographical coordinates 904893, inside the area of separation in the southern sector.

7. At 1800 hours on 24 June 1991, an Iranian helicopter was observed coming from the Iranian rear in the direction of Hawr al-Huwayzah, then landing in the Turabah area inside Iraqi territory and then taking off after some time in the direction of Iranian airspace.

8. At 1400 hours on 25 June 1991, the Iranian side fired 20 rounds in the direction of the forward Iraqi units at geographical coordinates 893904 in the southern sector (map of Tahiri).

These fresh violations, which are to be added to the previous Iranian violations of the provisions of the cease-fire between the two countries, confirm without any doubt the persistence of the Iranian Government in its deliberate endeavour to encroach upon the sovereignty and security of Iraq.

As it has done in its previous letters, the Government of my country reaffirms the full responsibility of the Iranian Government for all the negative consequences that such violations have caused for Iraq.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22748
29 June 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 27 JUNE 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the United States Air Force is continuing its violations of Iraqi airspace, as follows:

I

1. United States air activity inside Iraqi airspace on 24/25 June 1991 amounted to 10 sorties flown by five two-aircraft formations at speeds of 700 to 900 kilometres per hour and at low and medium altitudes.

2. Activity was concentrated over the areas of Arbil and Mosul for purposes of observation and provocation.

II

1. United States air activity inside Iraqi airspace on 25/26 June 1991 amounted to 16 sorties flown by six two-aircraft formations and four single aircraft at speeds of 700 to 900 kilometres per hour and at low and medium altitudes.

2. Air activity was concentrated over the areas of Arbil, Mosul, Dohuk and Zakho for purposes of observation and provocation.

III

1. United States air activity inside Iraqi airspace on 26/27 June 1991 amounted to 15 sorties flown by seven two-aircraft formations and one single aircraft. Their speed ranged from 600 to 800 kilometres per hour, and they flew at medium and low altitudes.

2. Air activity was concentrated over the areas of Mosul, Arbil and Dohuk for purposes of observation and provocation.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22749
29 June 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 28 JUNE 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 28 June 1991 from Mr. Ahmed Hussein, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, in reply to the message of the President of the Security Council of 27 June 1991.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 28 June 1991 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General

Our Permanent Representative to the United Nations has transmitted to us the message given to him by the President of the Security Council on the morning of 27 June 1991 with the request that he transmit it to the Government of Iraq. I have the honour to convey to you our reply to the Security Council message.

1. Iraq is in compliance with Security Council resolution 687 (1991), and the indications to that effect are clear and well established. Of those indications we may mention, by way of example, Iraq's cooperation with the Inspection Team that previously came to Iraq and inspected more than 10 sites relating to the nuclear aspect. We refer you to the statement of the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission and the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency in this connection.

With regard to the incident to which reference is made in document S/22739, we should like to inform you as follows:

The Inspection Team headed by Mr. Zifferero arrived on the afternoon of Saturday, 22 June 1991, which was the first day of the Id al-Adha festival, despite our comments on the choice of this visit contained in our statement of 26 June 1991. I met with the Team on the evening of Saturday, 22 June 1991, and received from them a letter, some comments, and notifications for the inspection of two sites, namely notifications No. 5 and No. 6. The sites in question had been inspected during the Team's previous visit.

At 7 a.m. on 23 June 1991, the Inspection Team delivered to our representative notification No. 7, for the inspection of a military site at Abu Ghraib. This is a purely military site within an extensive military area belonging to the Ministry of Defence, other authorities outside the Iraqi Atomic Energy Agency and the Ministry of Industry. At 11 a.m., the Team delivered to our representative a map on which two locations were designated. Furthermore, the Team proceeded to the Camp on the afternoon of the same day without seeking to obtain clearance from the authorities concerned.

You are aware of how difficult it must be to obtain such clearances on an official and religious holiday, in the situation created by the destruction of communications systems in Iraq and because of the difficulty of coordinating with the military authorities in light of the fact that this request was the first relating to a military site that the Inspection Team was seeking to visit for purposes of inspection. Despite these difficulties, the Team arrived at the location, its members were received by a commander of one of the camps there, and he accompanied them on a visit within his own camp and in the vicinity of the sites indicated on the map. The Team, however, asked to visit other places that were not under the responsibility of that commander

and that were not indicated on the original map, annexed hereto, thereby making it impossible to comply fully with the request of the Inspection Team on that day.

Despite the evident character of these reasons, we have noted that the Team has given a different interpretation of what actually happened and has conveyed a picture which expresses prejudicial and negative judgements on the extent to which the Iraqi side cooperated with the Team.

The Minister of State for Foreign Affairs met with the Team on the evening of the same day and explained to them in detail the true nature of the difficulties attendant on obtaining the clearances to carry out the visit as well as the new difficulties that arose in view of the fact that they had asked to visit other places within the area where different military authorities were responsible and which would also have to be approached with a view to obtaining clearance for the conduct of the inspection. He emphasized to them that clearance had been obtained for a visit to the site indicated by the Team on the map, namely the southern part of the area. On 24 June 1991, the team expressed the desire to visit other locations under the terms of the above-mentioned notification No. 5.

On 25 June 1991, the Team proceeded to Abu Ghraib Camp and, on arrival at the entrance to the area, asked to visit the northern part, while clearance had been obtained for inspection only of the southern part. This required an application for new clearances, and we obtained them on the evening of the same day.

On the morning of 26 June 1991, the Team carried out an inspection of all parts of the Camp as it desired.

2. It is perfectly clear from paragraph 1 above that the Iraqi side has endeavoured earnestly and sincerely to facilitate the task of the Team and to obtain the proper clearances necessary for visits to such sites. It has done so out of its constant desire to fulfil its obligations under the terms of Security Council resolution 687 (1991), and it remains committed to serious and positive cooperation with the Special Commission and its representatives.

3. Iraq has acceded to all requests for inspection that it has received in due and proper form, and it intends to continue to meet all the requirements of the Inspection Team in future.

4. We affirm Iraq's continuing desire to avoid the occurrence of any incident that might cast a shadow on its endeavour to fulfil its obligations and cooperate with the United Nations and its Secretary-General. We are nevertheless of the view that the avoidance of such cases undoubtedly requires a corresponding desire, at least to a minimum extent, on the part of the Inspection Team.

On this same occasion, I should like to inform you that our attention has been aroused by the preponderance of elements of United States nationality in

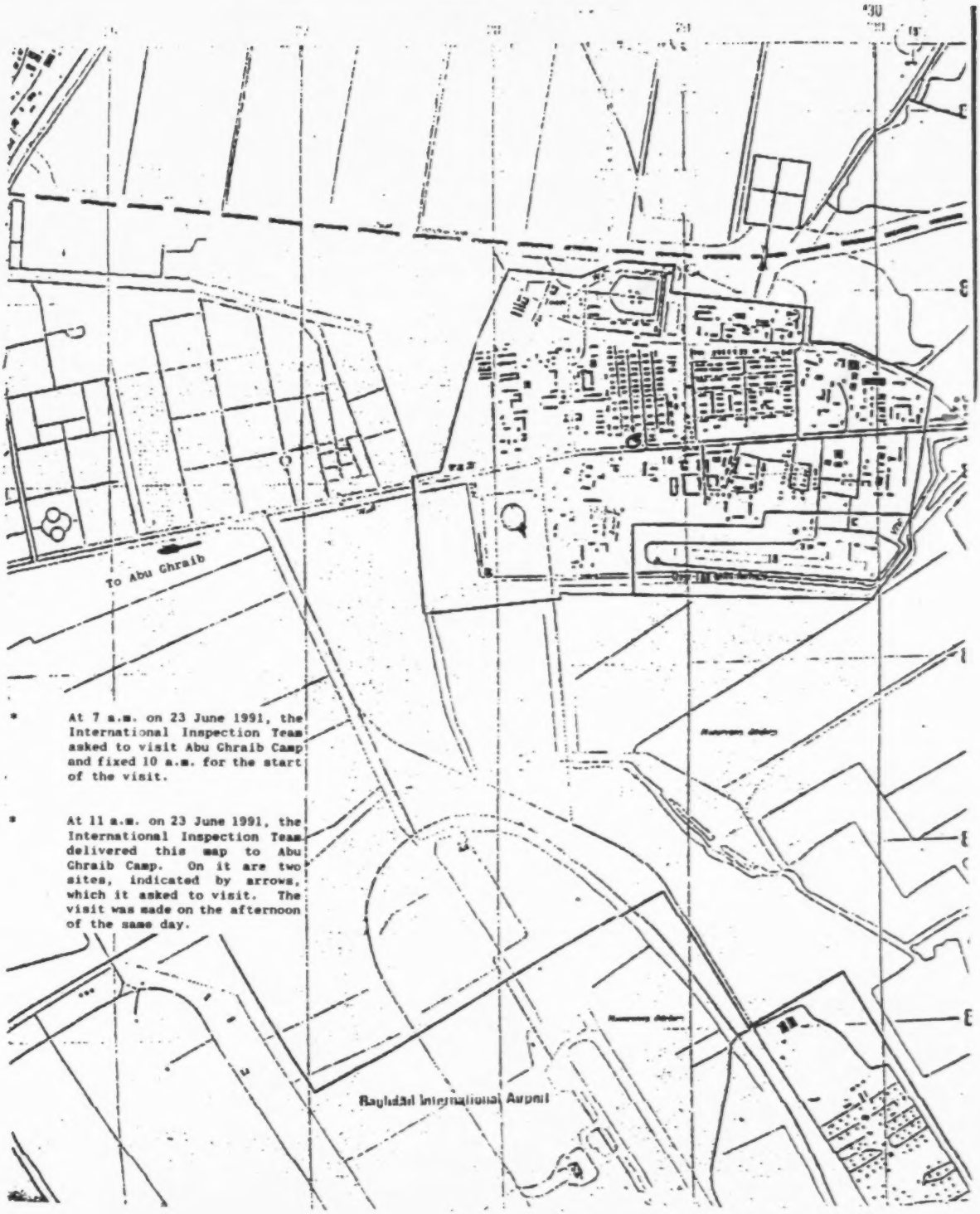
the composition of the Nuclear Inspection Team for the present visit. There are six United States inspectors out of a total of 10, while their proportion on the previous visit was approximately 25 per cent of the inspectors concerned.

We should also like to point out that Security Council resolution 687 (1991) entrusted the International Atomic Energy Agency with the task of nuclear inspection in Iraq. It might be supposed that the Agency would make use of its own inspectors of various nationalities in order to carry out the required inspection in Iraq, while the inspectors that have actually been used by the Agency are for the most part not its own staff members. We fervently hope that this situation will be remedied in future.

5. In conclusion, we are happy to inform you that the President of the Republic of Iraq, President Saddam Hussein, was apprised today, Friday, 28 June 1991, of the reports emanating from the Security Council on the matter of cooperation by the Iraqi authorities with the representatives of the United Nations under the terms of the relevant Security Council resolutions. His Excellency ordered all of the agencies concerned to cooperate fully with representatives of the United Nations and to facilitate their mission, in accordance with the undertakings given by Iraq, and to solve all bureaucratic problems that may arise in the course of such cooperation. The President of the Republic authorized the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq immediately to order all bodies and authorities to which the representatives of the United Nations might express a wish for scrutiny or inspection to grant the necessary permission without hesitation.

(Signed) Ahmed HUSSEIN
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq

MAP OF THE ABU GHRAIB MILITARY AREA



* At 7 a.m. on 23 June 1991, the International Inspection Team asked to visit Abu Ghraib Camp and fixed 10 a.m. for the start of the visit.

* At 11 a.m. on 23 June 1991, the International Inspection Team delivered this map to Abu Ghraib Camp. On it are two sites, indicated by arrows, which it asked to visit. The visit was made on the afternoon of the same day.

UNITED
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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/22750
30 June 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 29 JUNE 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CUBA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour hereby to reaffirm Cuba's views concerning the procedures which should be used by the Security Council in respect of the Council's review, every 60 days, of the sanctions against Iraq, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 21 of resolution 687 (1991).

In our view, the preliminary review which was carried out by the members of the Security Council during the full informal consultations on the item held in June 1991 did not conform to the provisions of the above-mentioned paragraph of resolution 687 (1991), which clearly states that the review shall be carried out by the Security Council; this obviously did not occur.

I reaffirm my delegation's previously stated interpretation, which is that the full informal consultations held by members of the Council have, as their name indicates, a strictly informal character, and cannot replace either the Security Council or any of its functions; accordingly, they cannot adopt decisions in matters which are the sole prerogative of the Council, such as the review of the sanctions against Iraq under paragraph 21 of resolution 687 (1991).

My delegation believes that this manner of proceeding should not become a precedent, and hopes that these views will be taken duly into account when the time comes for the next review of the sanctions against Iraq.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter issued and circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ricardo ALARCON de QUESADA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Cuba
to the United Nations

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22750*
1 July 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 29 JUNE 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CUBA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour hereby to reaffirm Cuba's views concerning the procedures which should be used by the Security Council in respect of the Council's review, every 60 days, of the sanctions against Iraq, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 21 of resolution 687 (1991).

In our view, the preliminary review which was carried out by the members of the Security Council during the informal consultations of the whole on the item held in June 1991 did not conform to the provisions of the above-mentioned paragraph of resolution 687 (1991), which clearly states that the review shall be carried out by the Security Council; this obviously did not occur.

I reaffirm my delegation's previously stated interpretation, which is that the informal consultations of the whole held by members of the Council have, as their name indicates, a strictly informal character, and cannot replace either the Security Council or any of its functions; accordingly, they cannot adopt decisions in matters which are the sole prerogative of the Council, such as the review of the sanctions against Iraq under paragraph 21 of resolution 687 (1991).

My delegation believes that this manner of proceeding should not become a precedent, and hopes that these views will be taken duly into account when the time comes for the next review of the sanctions against Iraq.

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter issued and circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ricardo ALARCON de QUESADA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Cuba
to the United Nations

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22751
1 July 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 26 JUNE 1991 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 693 (1991) of 30 May 1991, by which the Council decided to establish, under its authority, and based on my report of 16 April 1991 (S/22494 and Corr.1 and Add.1), a United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL) to monitor all agreements concluded between the two parties in that Member State.

Having consulted with the parties, I propose that the military component of ONUSAL be composed of contingents from the following Member States, all of which have expressed their readiness in principle to make the necessary personnel available: Brazil, Canada, Ecuador, Spain and Venezuela.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Javier PEREZ DE CUELLAR

91-21677 2459h (E)

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22752
1 July 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 1 JULY 1991 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 26 June 1991 concerning the composition of the military component of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL) has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter.

(Signed) Ricardo ALARCON DE QUESADA
President of the Security Council

91-21683 2553d (E)

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NATIONS

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/22753
1 July 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 1 JULY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Acting on instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that American aircraft continue to violate Iraqi airspace as indicated hereafter:

First:

1. On 27 and 28 June 1991, American aircraft carried out five sorties into Iraqi airspace, two formations of two aircraft and one solo sortie. The aircraft flew at speeds ranging from 600 to 720 kilometres per hour at low and medium altitudes.

2. On 28 June 1991, American aircraft carried out 34 sorties into Iraqi airspace, 16 formations of two aircraft and two single aircraft. The altitude of the aircraft ranged between 4,500 and 9,000 metres and their speed between 600 and 720 kilometres per hour.

3. These surveillance and provocation operations were concentrated primarily in the regions of Mosul, Arbil, Dohuk and Talafar.

Second:

1. On 29 and 30 June 1991, American aircraft carried out five sorties, two formations of two aircraft and one solo sortie. The aircraft flew at speeds ranging from 600 to 720 kilometres per hour at low and medium altitudes.

2. These aircraft overflew primarily the regions of Mosul, Arbil, Talafar and Dohuk.

3. On 30 June 1991, American aircraft carried out 13 sorties, five formations of two aircraft and three solo sorties. The aircraft flew at speeds ranging from 600 to 900 kilometres per hour at an altitude of between 3,000 and 4,000 metres.

4. The aircraft overflew the regions of Dohuk, Zahko and Al-Amadiyah.

5. They were surveillance and provocation operations.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Abdul Amir AL-ANBARI
Ambassador, Permanent Representative

UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/1033
S/22754
2 July 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 28
THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA:
THREATS TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE
AND SECURITY AND PEACE INITIATIVES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 1 July 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Guatemala to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a press release from the Government of the Republic of Guatemala reporting on the recent talks held in Cuernavaca, Mexico, between representatives of the Government and of the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda item 28, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Francisco VILLAGRAN DE LEON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Press release issued in Guatemala on 26 June 1991

The Government of the Republic of Guatemala, following the return of the delegation which held talks on its behalf with representatives of the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca (URNG) in the city of Cuernavaca, State of Morelos, Mexico, from 17 to 22 June, within the context of the Mexico City Agreements, wishes to report the following:

1. The talks between representatives of the Government of the Republic of Guatemala and of URNG focused on the issue of "democratization", in accordance with the agenda which had been agreed beforehand.

During the talks, the term "democratization", by which is meant the process of furthering democracy in Guatemala and measures to strengthen the democratic institutions in the country in the light of the constitutional norms in effect, served as a frame of reference for tackling the various sub-items on the agenda; these were examined and analysed in detail by both delegations.

Given that it was impossible, owing to lack of time, to deal fully with all the sub-items under this item of the agenda, the two delegations agreed that it was necessary to pursue the talks, and they reiterated their political will to continue discussing the item of democratization at a further meeting to be held in the near future, in order to complete the discussions and to reach agreements on the issue so as to proceed subsequently to the item of human rights.

2. The talks took place in an atmosphere of mutual respect and complete freedom of expression without any negative attitude or stalling, which made it possible to have a serious and exhaustive discussion; this without a doubt is a significant step forward in the process for achieving a firm and lasting peace in our country.

3. At all times, both the Conciliator, Monsignor Rodolfo Quezada Toruño, and the delegates of the National Reconciliation Commission fulfilled their duties as agreed between the parties, making a valuable contribution to the facilitation of talks and to the progress.

The presence of the United Nations observer Mr. Francesc Vendrell, also was a positive factor in the good conduct of the meeting.

4. The date and venue of the next round of talks will be determined in the next few days and efforts will be made to heed the kind offers made by the Governments of friendly countries.

5. The Government of the Republic of Guatemala hereby wishes to express the thanks of the people and Government of Guatemala to the people and Government

of Mexico for their generous hospitality in hosting these meetings; it is a noble and fraternal gesture which strengthens the close bonds that unite us.

6. The Government of the Republic of Guatemala will continue in all areas of national life to make the necessary efforts to resolve the major social, economic and cultural problems of Guatemala; this will help to create favourable conditions for the preservation of a firm and lasting peace and will thereby reaffirm the undertaking entered into with the people of Guatemala.

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Security Council

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S/22755
2 July 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 2 JULY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Acting on instructions from my Government, and with reference to our letter No. 181 which we sent on 19 June 1991 (S/22719), I have the honour to inform you that the Kuwaiti party overflew the demilitarized zone on 13 June 1991, once again violating Iraqi airspace. On that day an F-16 aircraft flying from Khor Abdullah towards Safwan overflew the Umm Qasr region at a very low altitude.

This action by the Kuwaiti party constitutes a violation of the cease-fire imposed under the terms of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) and of the provisions set forth in the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations defining the mandate of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission.

In reporting this violation to you I urge you to take every measure necessary in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Charter of the United Nations with a view to putting an end to it.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22756
2 July 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 2 JULY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the massive destruction wrought by the United States and its allies on Iraq's civilian facilities and infrastructure in the course of their military operations, which lasted from the night of 16/17 January 1991 until 28 February 1991, clearly demonstrated the iniquitous character of the United States and its unlawful use of the cover of international legitimacy and Security Council resolutions in order to destroy an entire people.

Not content with the more than 90,000 tons of bombs which they dropped during over 100,000 air raids on Iraqi cities and installations, United States aircraft continued - even after the cessation of hostilities and on the pretext of conducting reconnaissance - to carry out intensive air activity in Iraqi airspace, to shoot down unarmed aircraft, to destroy tanks, to drop airborne troops onto roads inside Iraq and to intercept Iraqi helicopters which were performing civilian duties and carrying civilian officials, political figures and relief agency delegations inside Iraq because military operations had destroyed and cut most of the country's land transportation routes.

The following are details of these acts of provocation:

Date	Details
8/9 June	One two-aircraft formation: activities centred over Mosul, Qayyarah, Baiji, Arbil and Dohuk, at medium altitude and at speeds ranging from 600 to 850 km/h, for the purpose of observation and provocation
9/10 June	Twenty sorties by 10 two-aircraft formations at speeds ranging from 720 to 900 km/h and at both low and medium altitudes over Mosul, Arbil and Dohuk, for the purpose of observation and provocation

Date	Details
10/11 June	Four sorties flown by two formations at a speed of 720 km/h and at medium altitude over the area north of Arbil, for the purpose of observation and provocation
11/12 June	Eleven sorties flown by five formations and one single aircraft at speeds ranging from 720 to 900 km/h and at medium altitudes over Mosul, Arbil and Zakho, for the purpose of observation and provocation
12/13 June	Seventeen sorties flown by seven two-aircraft formations and three single aircraft at speeds ranging from 720 to 900 km/h and at altitudes of between 3,000 and 8,000 metres over Mosul, Amadiyah, Zakho, Rawanduz and Arbil, for the purpose of observation and provocation
13/14 June	Sixteen sorties flown by eight two-aircraft formations at speeds ranging from 720 to 900 km/h and at low and medium altitudes over Mosul, Dohuk and Zakho, for the purpose of observation and provocation
14/15 June	Five sorties flown by two formations and one single aircraft at speeds ranging from 720 to 800 km/h and at medium altitudes over Mosul and Dohuk, for the purpose of observation and provocation
16/17 June	Eight sorties flown by four formations at speeds ranging from 700 to 800 km/h and at medium and low altitudes over Dohuk and Mosul, for the purpose of observation and provocation
17/18 June	Eight sorties flown by four formations at speeds ranging from 600 to 720 km/h and at low and medium altitudes over Mosul, Dohuk and Zakho, for the purpose of observation and provocation
18/19 June	Twenty sorties flown by 10 two-aircraft formations at speeds ranging from 720 to 900 km/h and at medium and low altitudes over Mosul, Arbil and Zakho, for the purpose of observation and provocation, achieved by ejecting flares north of the area of Sadd al-Mawsil at 1855 hours

Date	Details
19/20 June	Ten sorties flown by five two-aircraft formations at speeds ranging from 700 to 900 km/h and at low and medium altitudes over Mosul, Dohuk and the area north of Arbil, for the purpose of observation and provocation
20/21 June	Three sorties flown by one two-aircraft formation and one single aircraft at speeds ranging from 700 to 900 km/h and at low and medium altitudes over Mosul, Arbil and Dohuk, for the purpose of observation and provocation
21/22 June	Four sorties flown by two formations at speeds ranging from 600 to 720 km/h and at low and medium altitudes over Amadiyah and Dohuk, for the purpose of observation and provocation
23/24 June	One solo sortie at a speed of 600 km/h and at medium altitude over Arbil, for the purpose of observation and provocation
24/25 June	Ten sorties flown by five two-aircraft formations at speeds ranging from 700 to 900 km/h and at low and medium altitudes over Arbil and Mosul, for the purpose of observation and provocation
25/26 June	Sixteen sorties flown by six two-aircraft formations and four single aircraft at speeds ranging from 700 to 900 km/h and at low and medium altitudes over Mosul, Arbil, Dohuk and Zakho, for the purpose of observation and provocation
26/27 June	Fifteen sorties flown by seven dual formations and one single aircraft at speeds ranging from 600 to 800 km/h and at medium and low altitudes over Mosul, Arbil and Dohuk, for the purpose of observation and provocation
27/28 June	Five sorties flown by two dual formations and one single aircraft at speeds ranging from 600 to 700 km/h and at low and medium altitudes over Mosul, Arbil, Tall'Afar and Dohuk, for the purpose of observation and provocation
28/29 June	Thirty-four sorties flown by 16 dual formations and two single aircraft at speeds ranging from 600 to 750 km/h and altitudes of between 4,500 and 9,000 metres over Mosul, Arbil and Dohuk, for the purpose of observation and provocation

Date	Details
29/30 June	Five sorties flown by two dual formations and one single aircraft at speeds ranging from 600 to 720 km/h and at low and medium altitudes over Mosul, Arbil, Tall'Afar and Dohuk, for the purpose of observation and provocation
30 June/1 July	Thirteen sorties flown by five dual formations and three single aircraft at speeds ranging from 600 to 900 km/h and at altitudes of between 3,000 and 4,000 metres over Dohuk, Zakho and Amadiyah, for the purpose of observation and provocation

In placing these facts before the Secretary-General of the United Nations, members of the Security Council and all the nations, peoples and organizations of the world, we hope that the world will appreciate the length to which America has gone in its excessive and unjustified use of force, thus violating Security Council resolutions, showing contempt for the feelings of Iraqi citizens and disturbing their tranquillity and security.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22757
3 July 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 24 JUNE 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CANADA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Further to our letter of 21 January last, I have the honour to report on the activities carried out to date by the Canadian armed forces in respect of the operations in the Gulf.

Since our last report, Canada's naval operational group has raised the number of maritime interceptions in support of Security Council resolutions to 1,877. Following the outbreak of hostilities on 17 January, the Group joined the multinational combat logistic force (CLF) whose task it was to escort and resupply the coalition's combat support vessels. Canada was given tactical command of the force. The original naval group returned to Canada on 7 April 1991.

Canada maintains a presence within the maritime interdiction force. HMCS Huron, which is currently stationed there, began patrolling on 9 May. The vessel will continue its operations in support of United Nations resolutions until further notice.

On 17 January 1991, Canada's fighter squadron was authorized to carry out advance protection and escort missions in the theatre of operations; it was subsequently also authorized to carry out air-to-ground attacks. In all, the squadron carried out 994 sorties within the context of air combat missions, advance protection and escort missions and ground attacks. The Canadian Air Force also provided a tanker for in-flight refueling of Canadian and coalition aircraft and one passenger plane to transport Canadians to the theatre of operations.

Canada also had a field hospital in Saudi Arabia between 28 January and 30 March 1991. This unit, in collaboration with the British forces, provided medical care for wounded members of the coalition forces and for wounded Iraqis.

In addition to the joint headquarters, which has already been the subject of a report (including its complete communications unit), Canada also deployed infantry subunits to protect its air operations, the field hospital and the

joint headquarters. On 4 March 1991, when the number of Canadians in the region was at its highest point, Canada had 2,473 military personnel in the theatre of operations.

Following the cease-fire, a team of 23 engineers from the Canadian armed forces was assigned to Kuwait City to clear unexploded explosive munitions.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) L. Yves FORTIER, O.C., Q.C.
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

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Security Council

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S/22758
3 July 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 3 JULY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a report dated 27 June 1991 from the organization Medicine for Peace concerning the serious impact of economic sanctions on Iraq and its health care system.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

[Original: English]

Annex I

MFP
MEDICINE FOR PEACE
MEDICINA POR LA PAZ

NEWS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
JUNE 27, 1991

MICHAEL V. VIOLA, M.D.
REV. GERALD S. TWOMEY
CO-DIRECTORS

MEDICAL CARE SYSTEM IN IRAQ IN IMMINENT DANGER OF COLLAPSE

MFP TEAM URGES LIFTING OF MEDICAL EMBARGO

A medical delegation of academic physicians, sponsored by Medicine for Peace (MFP), has recently visited Iraq and has completed a comprehensive evaluation of a number of hospitals in the center and outskirts of Bagdhad. The team spent one week assessing the present condition of the health care system through discussions with the Deputy Minister of Health, Ministry officials, representatives of non-governmental humanitarian organizations based in rural areas of Iraq, and with a large number of Iraqi physicians. Most importantly, the team examined hundreds of hospitalized children, reviewed methods used for diagnosis and treatment, and evaluated the ability of the Iraqi medical system to care for critically ill children.

The MFP report, which will be released on June 27, 1991, includes the following conclusions and recommendations:

1. Severe malnutrition and chronic diarrhea in children under five has reached epidemic proportions and represents the single most critical health care problem in post-war Iraq.

2. The previously documented outbreak of infectious diseases (typhoid fever, viral hepatitis, meningitis, tetanus, cholera, and poliomyelitis) resulting from destruction of the sanitation system, has worsened during the months of May and June.

3. There are critical shortages of vital medicines including antibiotics, vaccines, and infant formulas. The functioning of hospitals is severely impaired because of shortages of spare parts and lubrication oil for diagnostic and therapeutic instruments, refrigeration units and air condition systems. These shortages have paralyzed the hospital health care system and the best hospitals in Iraq are barely functioning.

4. The net effect of the sanctions imposed by United Nations resolution 662 has been a functional embargo of medicine and supplies

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4. The net effect of the sanctions imposed by United Nations resolution 662 has been a functional embargo of medicine and supplies necessary to sustain the lives of hundreds of thousands of children over the next year.

In summary, the Gulf War has resulted in epidemic levels of potentially curable childhood diseases. The inability to obtain the necessary medicines to treat these diseases and the absence of resources to sustain hospitals, outpatient facilities and pharmacies is likely to result in the collapse in the Iraqi health care system within the next few months.

The MFP team strongly urges modifying the embargo imposed by UN resolution 662 to allow the Iraqi Ministry of Health to obtain the medicine and supplies it desperately needs.

Medicine for Peace is a Long Island/New York based humanitarian organization concerned with health care problems of people in need. Members of the team includes Dr. Michael Viola, Professor of Medicine and Microbiology, State University of New York at Stony Brook and co-director of MFP; Dr. Lewis Marshall, an infectious disease specialist from Howard University and Providence Hospital in Washington, D.C., and head of the Washington, D.C. office of MFP; Dr. William LiPara, an internist at University Hospital and the State University of New York at Stony Brook; Daniel Loughran, a broadcast communications educator from B.O.C.E.S III on Long Island, and Akram Abmatr, an Arabic interpreter from Amman, Jordan.

The MFP team in Iraq produced a film, "After the Storm," documenting the plight if Iraqi children. For further information, please contact Dr. Michael Viola, 516-444-1727 in New York, or Dr. Lewis Marshall, 202-479-2873 in Washington, D.C.

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[Original: English]

Annex IX

The Dying Babies of Baghdad

If he is still alive today, Dawood lies awake at the Saddam City Hospital for Pediatrics in an oversized bed that makes his body seem to disappear. He is a small bundle in the middle of it, motionless in a tangle of tubes. He is 6 months old.

The temperature in his room — depending on the weather in Baghdad today — is between 100 and 110 degrees.

Dawood is hospitalized for malnutrition and dehydration; but as fast as the intravenous tubes put liquid into his body, the heat in the air takes it out again.

His mother sits beside him, fanning him with a manila X-ray envelope.

Paul Vitello

Doctors from Stony Brook University Hospital visited Dawood last week during a fact-finding tour of four pediatric hospitals in Baghdad. They were sponsored in their trip by a Long Island-based organization called Medicine for Peace. They brought their own translator and they were given freedom of movement in Baghdad.

What they saw in Baghdad was a relatively normal city life of traffic and commerce, with empty spaces where there used to be some buildings.

What they saw in the children's hospitals was hell on earth.

Last month, a Harvard-based group of medical professionals returned from a visit to Iraq and reported that the war and its aftermath had resulted in a "public health catastrophe." They said the breakdown of the medical system could cause as many as 170,000 Iraqi children to die.

The Stony Brook group has made no prediction of how many will die in the future. Their report, due to be released next week, describes instead the causes and the manner in which the children of Iraq are dying every day.

They found that the children are dying by the hundreds, dying painfully, and dying needlessly: from typhoid, hepatitis, tetanus, cholera, meningitis, malnutrition — all of which are curable.

They are dying for lack of drugs and other medical equipment that no human should be denied, but which the U.S. policy to force Saddam Hussein from power has conspired to deny them.

"I'm director of the Cancer Center at Stony Brook. I've seen a great deal of suffering . . . but I've never seen anything quite like this," said Dr. and a professor of medicine and microbiology at the university medical school.

He was accompanied on the four-day trip by Dr. William LiPera, an oncologist and internist at University Hospital; Dr. Lewis Marshall, an infectious disease specialist from Howard University in Washington, and Daniel Loughran, a local filmmaker.

The group is seeking changes in the United Nations embargo — and, more important, in the unwritten policies of the allies in their effort to undermine the stability of Iraqi society, in hopes of ridding it of Saddam — to allow Iraq the medical supplies it needs.

"What we saw was like the third circle of hell," said LiPera.

In each hospital, the first impression was always the same: oppressively hot wards filled with children whose parents could do nothing for them but fan.

Sanctions imposed against Iraq by the United Nations specifically exempt medical supplies from being embargoed. But in effect, said Viola, infant formula, drugs and other medical supplies are not getting in.

There are no vaccines available. There is no insulin for children with diabetes. Antibiotics are running short. Syringes and needles are re-used 20 and 30 times, and this in a country where hepatitis is already rampant.

There are no spinal needles to be had.

The actual UN embargo against the import of spare machinery parts and lubricating oil has had an equally devastating, if unintended, effect on the medical system.

For lack of lubricating oil, hospitals cannot operate ventilators, respirators and X-ray machines. For lack of spare parts, air conditioning and refrigeration systems are breaking down.

"There is no laboratory work being done. Doctors are making diagnoses the way it was done in the 1930s and '40s," Viola said.

"I've just never seen so many children suffering and dying of potentially curable diseases . . . It's absolutely heartbreaking."

Dawood's mother told Viola that she could only get infant formula on the black market, and then only at prices she could not afford: 18 dinars for a three-day supply, when her husband only made about 20 dinars a week.

When Dawood was last released from the hospital — just a month ago — she received a free, one-week's supply of formula. She tried to stretch this by diluting it, and now Dawood is suffering worse malnutrition than before, and a blood infection from which he was not expected to recover.

There were five or six other children in the same condition as Dawood on his ward.

In another hospital, Dr. LiPera encountered a 4-year-old girl with leukemia whose illness had been in remission until just recently, when the hospital ran out of its supply of chemotherapy drugs. Her most recent blood tests showed a return of the leukemia.

In some wards, children with disfiguring tumors went without treatment of any kind.

Most painful perhaps for the doctors was the plight of an Iraqi doctor whose own daughter suffered a congenital heart condition which, in better circumstances, would probably have been correctable, but which was likely to cost her her life in post-war Iraq.

"The doctor was frantic, he was in a sheer panic," said Viola. The child was blue. Her mother held her in her arms.

Viola asked the doctor what kind of condition his daughter had. The doctor did not know because dyes used in testing heart-valve disorders were embargoed. Viola asked why they did not then operate on the child directly. The father said heart surgery couldn't be performed without a respirator. Viola asked why they didn't take the child to Jordan. The doctor said inflation of the Iraqi currency made this unaffordable.

The doctor, like the other parents in all the wards they visited, was helpless.

Iraqi government officials told members of the group that since the end of the war the major pharmaceutical manufacturers worldwide have insisted on cash payments for drugs and medical supplies; and that because so much of the nation's assets are in frozen foreign accounts, the import of drugs has stopped.

Contacted by Newsday on Friday, spokesmen for the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association and several large drug companies said they were unable to discuss the alleged policy, though the PMA spokesman said that if it existed, it would be "an accounting decision, basically, made by the credit managers of the individual companies."

Dawood's mother sat stoically by his bedside, fanning the air with her envelope and keeping the flies from his face. Dawood, on the horrible sheets

[Original: English]

Annex III

U.N. sanctions: 'Silent disaster' for the children

By Lee Michael Katz
USA TODAY

The Security Council should consider easing tough United Nations sanctions to prevent a "silent disaster" brewing among stricken Iraqi civilians, the U.N. high commissioner for refugees said Wednesday.

A new report adds impact to a Harvard study that says 170,000 Iraqi children could die within a year as a result of sanctions and war-related causes in what U.N. High Commissioner Sadako Ogata called "a quiet, deteriorating emergency."

Ogata said in an interview that a U.N. inspection team will review Iraq's health, water and sanitation problems.

The sanctions — supported by the United States and allies to squeeze Saddam Hussein out of power — haven't crippled the Iraqi leader, Ogata said.

"What seems to have happened right now is the leader (Saddam) does not seem to have been punished, but the people have taken a very heavy toll," she said.

Adding fuel to Ogata's comments: an Iraq inspection report, to be released today by a New York humanitarian group, Medicine for Peace.

"The problem's horrible," the group's Michael Viola said. "Hospitals are collapsing." Viola described hospital wards where room temperatures reach 110 degrees, and hospitals without working laboratories or medicine. "We saw kids . . . essentially just dying in front of our eyes," Viola said. "We saw a lot of kids who were terminal from diseases that were easily cured if sanctions were not in place."

By Ron Edmonds, AP

OVAL OFFICE TALKS: U.N. High Commissioner Sadako Ogata, of Japan, met with President Bush Monday to discuss the status of Iraqi civilians.

Although food and medicine are exempt from the U.N. embargo, Viola said, frozen Iraqi assets and blocked shipments have made infant formulas and medicine unavailable. "All the malnutrition is because of the embargo," Viola said. "It looks like Bangladesh or Ethiopia."

Although Iraq had gained some U.N. sympathy to relax sanctions, Saddam's apparent chicanery in hiding his nuclear facilities is likely to further opposition.

Saying she did not want to "pass judgment" on the sanctions, Ogata diplomatically seconded the call for allowing some Iraqi oil exports to pay for food and medicine. "It depends on how it's lifted," Ogata said, suggesting sanctions "may be eased in proportion."

"Then make sure that the part that has been lifted would be sent directly to the vulnerable people — children and babies and hospitals," Ogata said.

▶ Iraq warned, 1A

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S/22759
3 July 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 3 JULY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that United States aircraft continue to violate Iraqi airspace, as follows:

1. American air activity inside Iraqi airspace on 1/2 July 1991 amounted to 12 sorties flown by 6 two-aircraft formations, at speeds ranging from 600 to 700 kilometres per hour and at low and medium altitudes.

2. Enemy air activity centred over Arbil and Mosul, for the purpose of observation and provocation.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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S/22760
3 July 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC/ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 2 JULY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF SAUDI ARABIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the pleasure, further to letter dated 11 June 1991 (S/22689) addressed to Your Excellency from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations, in which he transmitted a letter dated 8 June 1991 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, whereby he confirmed the Iraqi Government's undertaking to accept and comply with all the provisions of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) that are linked with the cease-fire in the Gulf War, to convey to Your Excellency, upon instructions from my Government, that Iraq has not complied with the provisions of section G of resolution 687 (1991) concerning the repatriation of all Kuwaitis and third country nationals, including Saudi Arabian nationals.

According to the information that the Saudi Arabian authorities concerned received from previously released prisoners and Iraqi refugees that are now in Saudi Arabia, it has been confirmed, without doubt, that there are at least 15 Saudi Arabians who have not been repatriated to Saudi Arabia until now.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samir S. SHIHABI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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S/22761
5 July 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 4 JULY 1991 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the report of the high-level mission, composed of Mr. Hans Blix, Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, Mr. Rolf Ekéus, Executive Chairman of the Special Commission established under Security Council resolution 687 (1991), and Mr. Yasushi Akashi, Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs, which I sent to Iraq at the request of the members of the Security Council, as noted in the statement by the President of the Council of 28 June 1991 (S/22746).

(Signed) Javier PEREZ DE CUELLAR

Annex

[Original: English]

Report of the high-level mission to Iraq

A. Introduction

1. The report of the high-level mission is submitted to the Security Council, through the Secretary-General, within the context and the framework of the statement by the President of the Council of 28 June 1991 (S/22746), pursuant to which the mission was constituted. Furthermore, the mission has understood that it was to proceed against the background of the three incidents of 23, 25 and 28 June 1991 covered in the President's statement. The report, therefore, does not deal with the experience of three other teams dispatched to Iraq under the provisions of section C of Security Council resolution 687 (1991). The cooperation extended by the Iraqi authorities to these inspection and disposal teams was found to be satisfactory and gave rise to no complaints in respect of the granting of immediate and unimpeded access or of other rights of the Special Commission established under Security Council resolution 687 (1991) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) under the resolution.

B. Composition of the high-level mission

2. The high-level mission was composed of Mr. Hans Blix, Director-General of IAEA, Mr. Rolf Ekéus, Executive Chairman of the Special Commission and Mr. Yasushi Akashi, United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs. The Secretary-General requested Mr. Ekéus to lead the mission.

3. The mission was assisted by a team of experts: Mr. M. El Baradei (IAEA); and Mr. Johan Molander and Mr. John Scott (Office of the Special Commission).

C. Itinerary of the high-level mission

4. The mission assembled in Bahrain on 29 June 1991. On 30 June, the mission proceeded to Baghdad, where it remained until 3 July. On 3 July, the mission travelled to Geneva, reported orally to the Secretary-General on 4 July on the outcome of its work and adopted its report.

D. Meetings in Baghdad with high-level members of the Iraqi Government

1. Schedule of meetings

5. During its stay in Baghdad, the mission held six meetings with the following members of the Iraqi Government:

30 June 1991	
8 p.m. - 9.45 p.m.	Mr. Ahmed Hussein, Minister for Foreign Affairs
1 July 1991	
11.15 a.m. - 1.30 p.m.	Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister
	The Minister for Foreign Affairs
8.30 p.m. - 9.15 p.m.	The Minister for Foreign Affairs
2 July 1991	
10.30 a.m. - 1.30 p.m.	The Deputy Prime Minister
	The Minister for Foreign Affairs
	General Hussein Kamel Hassan, Minister of Defence
	Dr. Homan Abdul Khaliq, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission of Iraq
7.35 p.m. - 8.30 p.m.	Mr. Saadoun Hammadi, Prime Minister
10.35 p.m. - 11.30 p.m.	The Minister for Foreign Affairs

6. At the final meeting with the Foreign Minister, the mission presented in broad outline the findings it intended to present to the Secretary-General and to the Security Council. On the request of the Foreign Minister for another meeting the following day, the mission stated that at that point no new developments of significance to its tasks could be expected. The mission recalled that it had already extended its visit by one day and that the Security Council had requested the mission to report to it at the earliest opportunity. If, however, further developments from the Iraqi side were to be forthcoming, they could be communicated to and presented in New York or Vienna.

2. Presentation of the demands of the Security Council

7. During its meetings, the mission emphasized that it had been sent to Iraq in order to convey the urgent demand of the Security Council for unequivocal assurances that the Government of Iraq would take all the necessary measures to ensure that no hindrances were placed in the way of the discharge by the Special Commission of its mandate under Security Council resolution 687 (1991) and would accord, in compliance with Iraq's obligations and commitments vis-à-vis the United Nations and IAEA, full cooperation, including immediate and unimpeded access to sites declared or designated under paragraphs 9 and 13 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991), to the inspection teams sent to Iraq by the Special Commission and IAEA. The mission further emphasized that it was under instructions from the Council to obtain unconditional guarantees for the safety and security of all personnel engaged in the performance of functions in connection with Security Council resolution 687 (1991). It was also under instructions to seek detailed information on undertakings and measures by the Government to ensure compliance at all levels, including local military and civilian authorities, with Iraq's obligations under Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

8. In transmitting the Security Council's demands, the mission stressed the Council's grave concern over the incident of 28 June, in particular the use of firearms by Iraqi personnel, and drew attention to the fact that the members of the Council had strongly deplored the incidents of 23, 25 and 28 June 1991 and had condemned the conduct of the Iraqi authorities in this connection. It also underlined that the President's statement recorded the unanimous view of the members of the Council.

9. The mission drew attention to the fact that the Security Council remained seized of the matter. The mission underlined the importance of full compliance by Iraq so as to enable the United Nations to continue to carry out resolution 687 (1991) and that any non-compliance by Iraq would have serious consequences. The mission reiterated the view of the Security Council on the threat that weapons of mass destruction pose to peace and security in the Middle East and on the need to work towards the establishment in the Middle East of a zone free of such weapons.

3. Assurances given by the Government of Iraq

10. The mission received from the Ministers with whom it met the various assurances indicated below:

(a) A decision by the President of Iraq, which had been conveyed to the Security Council in New York by the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations (S/22749), to the effect that the President had ordered all the Iraqi authorities concerned to extend full cooperation to the United Nations representatives and to facilitate their tasks in line with the obligations undertaken by Iraq. The President had also instructed that all bureaucratic problems arising in the cooperation process should be overcome and had

authorized the Minister for Foreign Affairs to issue immediate instructions to all authorities and departments which the United Nations representatives desired to visit and inspect to give access without hesitation;

(b) A further statement by the President of Iraq which, inter alia, contained the assurance that Iraq had abandoned all activities that might be in contravention of Security Council resolution 687 (1991);

(c) An assurance that Iraq would take all necessary measures to ensure that no hindrances were placed in the way of the inspection activities of the Special Commission and IAEA and that it would accord full cooperation to the inspection teams, including immediate and unimpeded access, and the right to stop and inspect vehicles in movement;

(d) The information that, in order to implement the assurances of cooperation at all levels, orders had been issued to all Iraqi military and civilian personnel to that effect "and so as to ensure the safety and security of all personnel engaged in the performance of functions in connection with Security Council resolution 687 (1991);"

(e) The information that full authority had been given to the Minister for Foreign Affairs to issue directives relating to compliance with Special Commission and IAEA requests under resolution 687 (1991), and that a high-level military liaison officer was, as of that point, placed in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with authority to grant immediate access to any military site or installation.

4. Access to the objects observed by the nuclear inspection team

11. The mission insisted throughout on the call by the members of the Security Council that Iraq grant the nuclear inspection team, present in Iraq, immediate and unimpeded access to the objects which the team had endeavoured to inspect on 23, 25 and 28 June 1991. The mission reiterated this call when it was reported to it that materials which the team was invited to inspect at Fallujah on 1 July and on 2 July 1991 did not comprise objects which the team had observed on 28 June.

12. The Iraqi side explained that some equipment and material belonging to the Atomic Energy Commission of Iraq had been transferred to the Ministry of Defence for purposes of destruction of items that might be in contravention of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) and of redistribution of other items which could be used for the civilian reconstruction programme in Iraq. It was further stated that some of this equipment and material had been present at the Fallujah site. No specification of these items was given, but the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission of Iraq promised to provide, in the near future, a list of all items that had been destroyed. Following these explanations, in the afternoon of 2 July the inspection team, accompanied by the Director-General of IAEA, was taken to a destruction site and was shown

certain destroyed equipment. The large pieces of equipment which were thus inspected were related to nuclear research and could not have had relevance for the production of weapons-usable material. No meaningful explanation was given why they had been destroyed.

13. The mission stated that if Iraq had interpreted Security Council resolution 687 (1991) in such a way as not to cover research or other facilities, or equipment for the enrichment of uranium or the separation of plutonium, an additional declaration would be needed to include such items as centrifuges, calutrons, facilities for production of uranium tetrachloride or uranium hexafluoride. The Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission of Iraq stated categorically that there had not been and there was currently no programme under the Commission for the enrichment of uranium in Iraq. The Deputy Prime Mnister added that there was only one nuclear programme in Iraq.

5. Observations by the Government of Iraq

14. The Iraqi side, while reiterating the Government's acceptance of the Security Council's resolutions, none the less considered the resolutions to be harsh and unjust. In this connection, reference was made in particular to Security Council resolution 699 (1991), regarding the liability of Iraq for the costs incurred under section C of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) and their offer to undertake the destruction of chemical weapons. The mission stated that this offer was under serious consideration in the Special Commission.

15. The Iraqi side, when referring to the incidents of 23, 25 and 28 June 1991, complained that insufficient notice of inspection had been given. Furthermore, insistence on undertaking the inspections during the Muslim religious holiday of Eid, when the civilian or military officers concerned could not be easily contacted, was inappropriate. Iraq's industrial base had been badly damaged during the conflict and serious communications and logistical problems existed. All these factors had contributed to the incidents. The mission stated that appropriate notice would always be given, but that the Special Commission and IAEA had the right to inspect mobile objects with short or no notice. The inspection teams had no intention to disregard the religious feelings of the people of Iraq. However, it was now a common feature of verification under modern arms control agreements that inspections might take place at any time when there were reasons for believing that otherwise the purposes of the inspection might be frustrated. Furthermore, on 23 June, it was noticed that considerable Iraqi activity was under way at the inspection site, despite the religious holiday.

16. The Iraqi side referred to its reservations concerning the composition of certain inspection teams and expressed the hope that in the future they would be more widely drawn. The mission stated that, in composing the teams, primary emphasis had to be put on technical competence. Most teams were composed of personnel of many nationalities. A restricting factor existed in the nuclear weapons and related fields, where the available expertise was

largely limited to the five nuclear-weapons States. It was agreed that the selection of the members of the inspection teams was the sole prerogative of the Special Commission and of IAEA.

E. Findings of the high-level mission

17. In spite of their unambiguous character, the general assurances given and the specific measures promised can only be evaluated in the light of present and future implementation by the Iraqi authorities. As described in the present report, the Iraqi response to the request for access to the objects which the inspection team had endeavoured to inspect on 28 June falls short of what has been called for by the Security Council.

Geneva, 4 July 1991

(Signed) Rolf EKEUS (Signed) Hans BLIX (Signed) Yasushi AKASHI

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S/22762
5 July 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 5 JULY 1991 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Further to my letter of yesterday's date (S/22761), I wish to inform you that, while in Geneva on 4 July 1991 and having received the report of the high-level mission which I had earlier dispatched to Iraq at the request of the members of the Security Council, I asked the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations Office at Geneva to see me.

In our meeting, at which I was accompanied by the members of the high-level mission, I asked the Permanent Representative to convey an informal paper to H.E. Mr. Saddam Hussein, President of the Republic of Iraq. The Permanent Representative undertook to do so immediately. The text of the paper is attached as annex I to the present letter.

I have today received in response a communication from His Excellency the President of Iraq, under cover of a transmittal note signed by the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations in New York. The texts of both the transmittal note and the President's communication are attached hereto as annexes II and III.

(Signed) Javier PEREZ DE CUELLAR

Annex I

[Original: English]

Paper handed by the Secretary-General to the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations Office at Geneva on 4 July 1991

The high-level mission was given unambiguous assurances as regards full cooperation and specific measures to ensure compliance by Iraq with its obligations under Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

However, the response by Iraq to the request for access to the objects, which the nuclear inspection team had observed on a long convoy of trucks and had endeavoured to inspect on 28 June, was deemed not satisfactory by the mission. Only a full demonstration of what all these objects were and inspection of them by a nuclear inspection team would be satisfactory.

The high-level mission noted information given to it that a decision had been taken by Iraq not to retain any items that might be in contravention with Security Council resolution 687 (1991), nuclear or other, and that equipment of the Atomic Energy Commission of Iraq had been transferred to the army, some for destruction and the other for use in the reconstruction work. Explanations were not given on what nuclear items Iraq had considered to be in contravention with Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

Full explanations about nuclear activities and equipment that had been deemed by Iraq to be in contravention of the resolution and inspection of this equipment and facilities related to them - destroyed or not - are imperative.

Annex II

[Original: English]

Letter from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instruction from my Government, I have the pleasure of enclosing herewith a facsimile message in Arabic from H.E. President Saddam Hussein dated 5 July 1991 (Baghdad time) in reply to Your Excellency's message handed to the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations Office at Geneva, Ambassador Barzan Al-Tikriti.

(Signed) Abdul-Amir AL-ANBARI
Iraq's Permanent Representative

Annex III

[Original: Arabic]

Letter dated 5 July 1991 (Baghdad time) from President Saddam Hussein addressed to the Secretary-General

We highly appreciate the initiative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and affirm the guarantees, given to the high-level mission during its visit to Baghdad, whereby prompt and unimpeded access will be ensured to the locations and items designated for inspection in accordance with Security Council resolution 687 (1991), in addition to guaranteeing the security and safety of members of the inspection team. We also affirm that Iraq is committed to the fulfilment of its obligations under the aforesaid resolution.

With respect to the concerns of the mission, it has been arranged that the mission should be provided with a list of the items about which it sought information. This list will be ready on the evening of Sunday, 7 July, or the morning of Monday, 8 July 1991, at which time it may be studied by the inspection team.